

# 40,000,000 Dead in War Leaves White Race Weak Before Yellow Race

## "IMPOVERISHED, SOLIDARITY GONE, WE FACE UNSOFTENED COLORED RACES"—STODDARD

After Unprecedented Rise, White Race Reached Zenith of Its Power in 1900; Then Through Growing Materialism Began Swift Decline, First Indicated by Japan's Victory Over the Russians.

WHITE RACE STILL HAS CHANCE, BUT MUST SWIM QUICKLY—ELSE OBLIVION

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### PART II. THE EBBING TIDE OF WHITE. CHAPTER VI.

**The White Flood.**  
THE world-wide expansion of the white race during the four centuries between 1500 and 1900 is the most prodigious phenomenon in all recorded history. The white stocks together constitute the most numerous single branch of the human species, nearly one-third of all the human souls on earth today being whites.

White men racially occupy four-fifths of the entire habitable land area of the globe, while nearly nine-tenths of this area is under white political control. Never before has a race acquired such combined preponderance of numbers and dominion. At the close of the fifteenth century the white race was confined to western and central Europe, together with Scandinavia and the northwestern parts of European Russia. The total white race area was not much over 2,000,000 square miles—barely one-tenth its area today. And in numbers the proportion was almost as unfavorable. At that moment (say, A. D. 1500) England could muster only about 2,000,000 inhabitants, the entire population of the British Isles not much exceeding 5,000,000 souls. To be sure, the conquest was not complete. Still, the population of Europe in 1450 was probably not one-sixth that of 1914.

#### POPULATION DWINDLED.

Furthermore, population had dwindled, notably in the preceding 150 years. Europe's one medieval attempt at expansion (the Crusades) had utterly failed. In fact, far from expanding, white Europe had been continually assailed by brown and yellow Asia. Beginning with the Huns in the last days of Rome, continuing with the Arabs and ending with the Mongols and Ottoman Turks, Europe had undergone a succession of Asiatic invasions, and though Europe had substantially maintained its freedom, many of its outlying marches had fallen under Asiatic dominion. The outlook for the white race at the close of the fifteenth century thus seemed gloomy rather than bright. Suddenly, in two short years, all was changed. In 1492 Columbus discovered America and in 1494 Vasco da Gama, doubting Africa, found the way to India. In the twinkling of an eye, Europe became mistress of an eye, Europe became mistress of the world.

#### RISE OF THE WHITE MAN.

And the white man proved worthy of his opportunity. His racial spirit had been stimulated by his past. The hard conditions of medieval life had disciplined him to adversity and had welded him by natural selection. The white man could think, could create, could fight superlatively well. No wonder that redskins and negroes feared and adored him as a god, while the ignominious races of the Far East, stunned by his strange apparition rising from the pathless ocean, offered no effective opposition.

Thus began the swarming of the whites, like bees from the hive, to the uttermost ends of the earth. And in return, Europe was quickened to sterner vitality. Goods, tools, ideas, men; all were produced at an unprecedented rate. So, by action and reaction, white progress grew by leaps and bounds. For four hundred years a pace never slackened, and at the close of the nineteenth century the white man stood the indubitable master of the world.

Now, four hundred years of unbroken triumph naturally bred in the white race an instinctive belief that his expansion would continue indefinitely, leading automatically to ever greater and more splendid destinies. The conquest of brown Asia and the partition of Africa, where colored millions bowed with only sporadic resistance to the lawfulness of white rule, were but the beginning of a series of phenomena combined to persuade the white man that he was invincible, and that the colored types would everywhere give way before him and his civilization.

**YES ON THE EAST.**  
The white world, having partitioned Africa and fairly well dominated brown Asia, prepared to extend its sway over the one portion of the colored world which had hitherto escaped subjection—the yellow. War East. Men began speaking of a "manifest destiny" or plenty of "the white man's burden."

Such was the white world's confident, aggressive temper at the close of the last century. The year 1900 was the high-water mark of the white tide which had been flooding for 400 years. At that moment the white man stood on the pinnacle of his prestige and power. Four short years, and the flash of the Japanese guns across the

### CHAPTER VII. The Beginning of the Ebb.

The Russo-Japanese war is one of those landmarks in human history whose significance increase with the lapse of time. The war was momentous, not only for what it did, but even more for what it revealed. The legend of white invincibility was shattered, the veil of prestige that draped white civilization was torn aside, and the white world's manifold ills were laid bare for candid examination.

Of course, previous blindness to the trend of things had not been universal. The white world had had its Cassandra, while keen-sighted Asiatics had discerned symptoms of white weakness. Nevertheless, so imposing was the white world's aspect and so unbroken its triumphant progress that these seers had been a small and discredited minority. The mass of mankind, white and non-white alike, remained oblivious to signs of change.

#### INCREASE OF WHITE RACE.

This, after all, was but natural. Not only had the white advance been continuous, but its tempo had been ever increasing. We have already surveyed white territorial gains, both as to area of settlement and sphere of political control. But along many other lines white expansion was equally remarkable.

White race-increase—the basis of all else—was truly phenomenal. In the year 1500 the white race (then confined to Europe) could not have numbered more than 70,000,000. In 1800 the population of Europe was 150,000,000, while the whites living outside Europe numbered over 10,000,000. The white race had thus a trifle more than doubled its numbers in 300 years. But in the year 1900 the population of Europe was nearly 400,000,000, while the extra-European whites numbered fully 100,000,000. The total number of whites at the end of the nineteenth century was thus nearly 500,000,000—a gain in numbers of almost 400,000,000 or over 400 per cent.

The prodigious increase of the white race during the nineteenth century was due not only to territorial expansion but even more to those astounding triumphs of science and industry which have made the unprecedented mastery over the resources of nature. This material advance is usually known as "industrial revolution." It was, indeed, absolutely unprecedented in the world's history. Hitherto man's material progress had been a gradual evolution. With the exception of gunpowder, capital stepped no very great leaps of material energy since very ancient times.

#### ENTERED NEW WORLD.

Suddenly all was changed. Steam, electricity, petrol, the Hertzian wave, harnessed nature's hidden powers, conquered distance, and shrunk the terrestrial globe to the size of a human hand. Man entered a new material world.

When I say "man," I mean, so far as the nineteenth century was concerned, the white man. It was the white man's brain which conceived all this, and it was the white man alone who first reaped the benefits. Europe became the workshop of the world.

In fact, during the nineteenth century, Europe was transferred from a semi-rural continent into a swarming hive of industry, gorged with power, capital, and men, pouring forth its wares to the remotest corners of the earth, and drawing thence fresh stores of raw material for new fabrication and exchange.

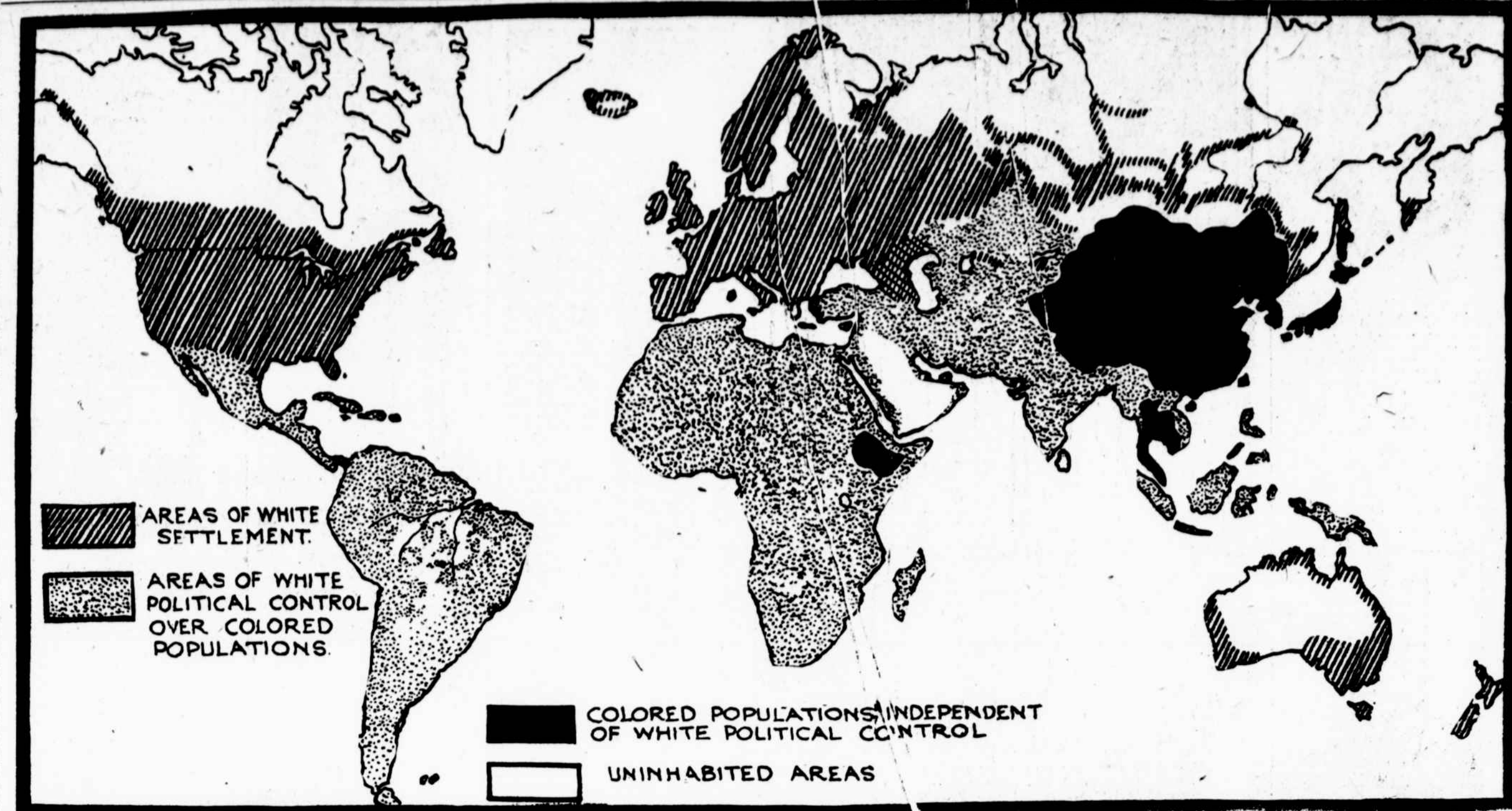
The amount of wealth amassed by the white world in general and by Europe, in particular, since the beginning of the nineteenth century is simply incalculable. Some faint conception of it can be gathered from the growth of world-trade. In the year 1818 the entire volume of international commerce was valued at only \$2,000,000,000. In 1899 it was increased to \$20,000,000,000, and in 1912 it swelled to the inconceivable total of \$40,000,000,000—a twenty-fold increase in a short hundred years. Such were the splendid achievements of nineteenth century civilization.

#### MATERIALISM OF OUR AGE.

But there was a seamy side to this cloth of gold. The vices of our age have been portrayed by a thousand candid pens, and there is no need here to recapitulate them. They can mostly be summed up by the word "Materialism."

But, after all, was it not primarily due to the profound disturbance caused by drastic environmental change? Civilized men had just entered a new material world, and it is a scientific truism that every living organism, in order to survive, must adapt itself to its environment. But the changed character of our civilization called for idealistic adap-

THIS MAP was prepared by Lothrop Stoddard for his startling book, "The Rising Tide of Color," to show the vast territory over which the white race exercises partial or complete political control without being numerically predominant. It will be noted that only in Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand is the white man overwhelmingly superior in numbers, to which should be added a small section of southern South America, including Argentina. The vast stretches that remain are inhabited by the colored and mixed races with a scattering of whites. It is quite clear that were the colored races to unite, as they are beginning to do, under the leadership of the yellow race, and assert their strength, the political domination of the white race would soon be at an end.



## Mr. Hearst Warned Six Years Ago Against Peril to the Whole World From Yellow Races

(From a statement by William Randolph Hearst in the New York American, September 4, 1914.)

Europe is committing hara-kiri on the doorsteps of Asia.

The civilized nations of Europe are destroying each other and the civilization which they have laboriously constructed through centuries.

Germany and Austria stand and have stood for ages as the first line of Europe's defense against the invading hordes of Asia.

France and Belgium and Italy are Europe's second line of defense, and England is its mighty defense at sea.

There is no rightful reason for internecine conflict among the defenders of Europe. They should present a united front to external dangers and exercise their combined power against the threat of Asiatic invasion.

What good will it do England and France and Belgium to weaken Germany and Austria, and thereby weaken their first and chief protection against the invading hordes of Asia?

What good will it do Germany and Austria to weaken France and Belgium and England, whose aid and whose utmost strength they may at any time need to support themselves in their mighty task of repelling Oriental assault?

Why should Europe decimate its forces and destroy its power, when at any time its whole force and its full power and its united effort may be needed in a supreme struggle to rescue the civilization of Europe from submersion in an overwhelming flood of barbarism?

Furthermore, America is almost as much concerned as Europe in the menace of Asia. We do not come into immediate contact with it in the East as the countries of Europe do, but we are coming into closer and closer contact and eventual and inevitable conflict with it on our West.

For reasons of selfish interest as well as of human interest, therefore, is it America's duty to exert its utmost influence to conserve and unite under the banners of peace and progress the forces of civilization.

Statistics began to display features highly disquieting to thoughtful minds. The most striking of these phenomena was the declining birth rate which affected nearly all the white nations. The trouble was that this diminishing human output was of less and less biological value. Everywhere the better types (on which the future of the race depends) were numerically stationary or dwindling, while, conversely, the lower types were gaining ground, their birthrate show-

(From a statement by William Randolph Hearst, published in the New York American, August 2, 1919.)

The great problem before the white races is not whether boundaries of white nations in Europe shall run this way or that way, but whether Japan shall absorb and organize Asia for the conquest of the world.

We know that the average American does not realize the situation any more than the average European realizes it, but that is exactly what Japan is trying to do, and what Europe is blindly and stupidly helping her to do.

The ignorant and dull and indifferent say that the yellow races, even under the military dominion of Japan, can never overrun the world. But the yellow races in the past have tried to conquer the world, and on at least three great historical occasions have come within a hair's breadth of doing it.

Who shall say that the stupidities and jealousies of the white peoples, which have reached an unbelievable degree of madness and blindness, shall not some day create a situation which will arouse the yellow races to succeed?

How imbecile it is, how criminally idiotic, for the white races of Europe to be contending in arms and wasting their blood and treasure and destroying the fruits of centuries of civilization in an idle and empty attempt to decide which nation shall dominate Europe, when no nation ever does dominate Europe for long, and when no nation ever should dominate Europe at all.

Why should there not be a United States of Europe? Why should this country, which has experienced the advantages of union, insist on cutting up Europe into a perfect hash of small, striving, slaughtering states, instead of endeavoring to unite it into a harmonious whole?

The United States of Europe and the United States of America could then co-operate for the protection of the white man's institutions and the development of the white man's civilization, to guard democracy from despotism, liberty from tyranny, Christianity and morality from Oriental depravity.

The Japanese situation is a genuine danger, more immediately to America, but ultimately to the whole white world. Upon us will fall the first burden of the battle for the white man's civilization, and we must be able and ready to bear that burden alone because the envies and hatreds of European nations, aggravated by the astounding folly of our course at Paris, will make them in the future, still more than in the past, rather our enemies than our friends.

The regressive trend was, in fact, a vicious circle. An ill-balanced, faulty environment penalized the superior strains and favored the inferior types, while, conversely, the impoverishing race stocks, drained of their genius and overloading with dullards and degenerates, were increasingly unable to evolve environmental remedies. Thus, by action and reaction, the situation grew steadily worse, disclosing its perilous state by numerous symptoms of social ill-health. All the unlovely and deplorable phenomena, such as the decay of ideals, rampant ma-

terialism, political disruption, social unrest and the "decadence" of art and literature, were merely manifestations of the basic ill.

Thus we return once more to the basic principle of race. For what is "vital instinct" but the imperious urge of superior heredity? As Madison Grant well says: "The lesson is always the same, namely—the race is everything."

The disastrous consequences of failure to realize this basic truth is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the field of white world politics during the half century preceding the great war. That period was dominated by two rival schools, which both disregarded the basic significance of race, together with its immediate corollary, the essential solidarity of the white world.

As a matter of fact, white solidarity has been one of the great constants of history. No such sustained and intimate race solidarity has ever before been recorded in human annals. Not even the solidarity of the yellow peoples is comparable in scope.

Of course the white world's internal frictions have been legion, and at certain times these frictions have been so acute that white men have been led to disregard or even to deny their fundamental unity. This is perhaps also because white solidarity is a pervasive that we live in it, and this ordinarily do not perceive it more than we do the air we breathe.

Should white men ever really lose their last vest of race solidarity they would cease to exist as a swiftly and surely as they would asphyxiate should suddenly be withdrawn.

However, dawn in 1914 at least, the white world never came within measurable distance of this fatal possibility. It was typical of the malaise which was overtaking the white world that the close of the nineteenth century should have witnessed an ominous ignoring of white solidarity, and that Asia's incipient revolt against white supremacy, typified by the Russo-Japanese war, should have found zealous white sponsors and abettors.

Nothing, indeed, better illustrates the white world's unpunished attitude of the present century than its reaction to the Russo-Japanese conflict. The tremendous significance of that event was no more lost upon the white peoples than it was upon the colored peoples.

Most far-seeing white men recognized it as an omen of evil import for their race-future. Yet, even in the rarest recesses of apprehension, these first persons generally admitted that they saw no prospect of healing, no constructive action to remedy the ills which are driving the white world along the downward path. The "wall" not taken to heart, the decade following the Russo-Japanese conflict witnessed a prodigious agrarianization of all the ills which had afflicted white civilization during the nineteenth century. As if scourged by a tragic fate, the white world hurtled along the downward path until it entered the fell shadow of the modern Polynesian war—the suicide of green civilization.

### CHAPTER VIII.

#### The Modern Polynesian War.

THE birth of the twentieth century was attended with distinctive omens. The ills which had afflicted the preceding epoch grew more acute, synchronizing into an all-pervading, militant unrest. The spirit of change was in the air. The best proof of the abnormal, actually pathological condition during the entire decade previous to the great war, that fierce quest after alliances and mad piling up of arm-

aments; those paroxysmal "crises" which racked diplomacy's feverish frame; those ferocious struggles which desolated the Balkans; what were all these but symptoms denoting a consuming disease?

Today, by contrast, we think of the great war as having smitten a world basking in profound peace. What a delusion!

When the great war began, England was on the verge of civil strife. Russia was in the throes of an acute social revolt, Italy had just passed through a "red week" threatening anarchy, and every European country was suffering from grave internal disorders.

It was a strange, nightmarish time, that early summer of 1914, today quite overshadowed by subsequent events, but which later generations will assign a proper place in the chain of world-history.

**AFTERMATH TO DEAL WITH.**

Well, Armageddon began and ran its horrid course. With the grim chronology of those dreary years this book is not concerned. It is with the aftermath that we here deal. And that is a sufficiently gloomy theme. The material losses are prodigious. The vitality, economic well-being, the spiritual losses have well-nigh bankrupted the human soul.

Turning first to the material losses they are, of course, in the broadest sense incalculable, but approximate estimates have been made.

Perhaps the best of them is the analysis made by Prof. Ernest B. Hager, who calculates the direct costs of the war at \$100,000,000,000 and the indirect costs at \$150,000,000,000, thus arriving at the stupendous total of \$250,000,000,000. These well-nigh inconceivable estimates still do not adequately represent the total losses, figured even in monetary terms, for, as Prof. Hager remarks:

"It is evident that the real costs of the war cannot be measured by the direct money outlays of the belligerents, but that the very breakdowns of modern economic society might be the price exacted for the victory."

Yet prodigious as has been the destruction of wealth, the destruction of life is even more serious. Never before were such masses of men arrayed for mutual slaughter.

**RUSSIA SUFFERED MOST.**  
During the late war nearly 60,000,000 soldiers were mobilized, and 10,000,000 combatants suffered 32,000,000 casualties, of whom nearly 8,000,000 were killed or died of diseases, nearly 19,000,000 were wounded and 7,000,000 taken prisoners.

The greatest sufferer was Russia, which had over 9,000,000 casualties, while next in order came Germany with 6,000,000 and France with 4,500,000 casualties. The British empire had 3,000,000 casualties. America's losses were relatively slight, our total casualties being a trifling 300,000. And this is only the beginning of the story. The figures just quoted were only to fighting men. They take no account of the civilian population. The total loss of life is directly attributable to the war is probably fully 100,000,000, while if increased birth rate be added the total would rise to nearly 50,000,000.

Furthermore, so far as civilian death was concerned, the terrible conflict was prevailing over a great part of Europe since the close of 1913 have caused additional losses, relatively slight, but severe as those during the war.

Now, a few words about the material losses. The figures just quoted were only to fighting men. They take no account of the civilian population. The total loss of life is directly attributable to the war is probably fully 100,000,000, while if increased birth rate be added the total would rise to nearly 50,000,000.